

Hotel Del Coronado
1500 Orange Avenue
Coronado
San Diego County
California

HABS No. CA-1958

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

ADDENDUM
FOLLOWS...

Historic American Buildings Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

HOTEL DEL CORONADO

Location: 1500 Orange Avenue, Coronado, San Diego County, California.

USGS Point Loma Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 11.483280.3615950, 11.483380.3615520, 11.4833550.3615700, 11.483100.3615760.

Present Occupant and Owner: Hotel Del Coronado Corporation, Mr. Larry Lawrence, Chairman.

Present Use: Hotel.

Significance: The Hotel Del Coronado, designed by James W. and Merritt Reid, in 1887, stands as a monument to luxurious resort guesting of the past and present. The hotel has hosted many notable guests including six United States Presidents, and Edward VIII, then the Prince of Wales.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of Erection: The groundbreaking ceremony was in March, 1887; the hotel opened for business February 19, 1888. Construction continued on the hotel, however, for two years after it opened for business.
2. Architects: James and Merritt Reid were the architects. They were born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. James was educated at McGill University in Montreal and acquired his architectural training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. The brothers worked as draftsmen for the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad in Indiana where E. S. Babcock (developer of the hotel) had been an officer. In 1886, at Babcock's invitation, they went to California to design the Hotel del Coronado. From there they moved to San Francisco and designed many notable buildings including the Fairmont Hotel (1906), the Central Tower (1895), and the Music Pavillion in Golden Gate Park (1900).
3. Original and subsequent owners: The property was bought in 1885 by the Coronado Beach Company (Elisha Babcock and H. L. Story) from Archibald C. Peachy and William H. Aspinwell.

The hotel was threatened with foreclosure soon after its completion; to keep it open Babcock and Story accepted a loan of \$100,000 from John D. Spreckels. The loan was never paid back and Spreckels acquired the hotel in 1900; owning it until 1948.

From 1948 to 1951 the hotel was owned by Barney Goodman, who made his fortune in real estate. After Goodman's death in 1951 the Goodman Trust owned and operated the building from 1951-1960. From 1960 to 1963 the hotel was owned and operated by John S. Alessio, who was associated with the Caliente Race Track. Since 1963 the hotel has been owned by the Hotel del Coronado Corporation, with Mr. Larry Lawrence as the Chairman of the Board.

4. Builder, contractor and suppliers: The building was constructed by the Coronado Beach Company; the labor was provided by Chinese Seven Companies of San Francisco; all lumber was provided by Dolbeer & Carson Lumber Company of San Francisco; plants were from Woodward Garden Conservatory of San Francisco (Helbrion, page 280).
5. Original plan and construction: The land was bought by Babcock and Story for \$110,000 from Archibald Peachy. In 1938 James W. Reid, the architect, recalled Babcock's original plans for the hotel (Buckley, The Crown City, page 24).

"It should be built around a court . . . a garden of tropical trees, shrubs, and flowers, with pleasant paths . . . balconies should look down on this court from every story. From the south end, the foyers should be open to Glorietta Bay with verandas for rest and promenade. On the ocean corner there should be a pavillion tower, and northward along the ocean, a colonnade, terraced in grass to the beach. The dining wing should project at an angle from the southeast corner and be almost detached, to give full value to the view of the ocean, bay and city."

Speed of construction seemed to be of primary importance to Babcock. The hotel was construction of wood at a time when San Diego had neither an abundance of lumber nor skilled carpenters. The architects had to resort to importing green lumber from northern California.

The labor force was supplied by the Chinese Seven Companies. Construction began on the north front because that wing was the simplest to execute. As the skill of the workers

improved (they were trained on the job) they progressed toward the more complex portions of the building. Many of the hotel's fine and elaborate details were executed by this group of semi-skilled laborers. The builders were also able to effectively control the shrinking and settling of the green lumber used in the construction.

Complete work facilities had to be established on the undeveloped peninsula, including a brick kiln, a planing mill (for the lumber), a metal shop, and an iron works. Access to the peninsula had already been created with the construction of a ferry and street railway system for real estate promotion. Even the water had to be imported, and was pumped through pipes extending under the bay from San Diego River wells.

Very few detailed drawings were prepared, instead, many general sketches were used due to the fact that the unskilled laborers could not read the drawings.

6. Alterations and additions: Numerous minor alterations have occurred throughout the hotel's history, some of which are difficult to date; for instance the alterations of spaces on the lower floors, the renovation of exterior openings at all levels and additions on the roof. In 1916 the gravity sprinkler system was replaced by a high pressure Grinnell sprinkler system.

During the Goodman ownership, the following changes were made: twenty-five to thirty bathrooms were added; some rooms were added on the north side of the hotel including a large room with a picture window on the fifth floor; the Luau Room Restaurant was built replacing a storage area; and the supporting columns in the present International Room were changed and painted over.

During the Alessio ownership: a false ceiling was added in the Ballroom; the Windsor Room and Crystal/Continental Rooms were built replacing previous guest rooms; the Victorian Lounge was constructed; the Executive Room was constructed by extending the wall in that area (it previously was open); the construction of men's and women's spas, and a general renovation of the building.

Since the Hotel Del Coronado Corporation has taken over: the Smoke Shop has been modernized, the front desk area

has been expanded; the Prince of Wales Grille was built replacing the Luau Room; all meeting rooms, bars, and restaurants have been updated and refurbished; new roofing has been put on the building; and the coffee shop was changed into an office area.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

1. Growth and Development of the Area: The building of the Hotel Del Coronado, spurred the development of Coronado Beach. Soon after Babcock and Story bought the land in 1885 they began to subdivide and auction off lots. Development was further encourage by John Spreckels, who built a library in 1909, purchased and expanded the ferry system, and constructed many of the commercial buildings along Orange Avenue. In the early 1900s vacation quarters for the middle class began to develop south of the hotel on the Silver Strand. This "Tent City" became so well known with the residents of San Diego that in time it almost competed in popularity with the hotel itself. "Tent City" was a vacation village of wooden huts, with daily concerts, rodeos, parades and other services needed for subsistence during summer retreats.
2. Events at the Hotel: The hotel is notable as the first hotel in the world, and the largest building outside of New York City, to use electric lighting. The lighting was installed under the direct supervision of Thomas A. Edison. The building's original light fixtures were capable of operating on either electricity or gas, although it was never necessary to resort to gas. Electric lights were provided for the entire peninsula through the hotel's power plant.

The hotel has had a steady flow of notable personalities since its February 1888 opening. Several United States Presidents have stayed there including Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Richard M. Nixon. President Nixon held a state dinner at the hotel on September 3, 1970 honoring President Gustavo Diaz of Mexico. This was the second such event ever held outside of Washington, D.C.

On April 7, 1920 there was a grand banquet honoring the Prince of Wales. This was held in the Crown Room. It was at this event that the Prince first met Mrs. Wallis Simpson, for whom he was to relinquish his throne.

In 1958 Billy Wilder chose the hotel as a setting for "Some Like it Hot" starring Marilyn Monroe and Jack Lemon.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Original architectural drawings:

A set of the architect's floor plans is in the collection of the Hotel Del Coronado. Photocopies of selected plans are included in the photo-data set.

2. Old views:

A lithograph of a view of the Hotel and Coronado Beach is in the collection of the Hotel Del Coronado. A photocopy is included in the photo-data set.

3. Bibliography:

a. Primary and unpublished:

San Diego, California. Hotel Del Coronado. Original files on hotel premises consisting of letters, reports, historical scrapbooks, and photographs.

San Diego, California. Junipero Serra Museum, San Diego Historical Society. Hotel Del Coronado files, consisting of various brochures, menus, news clippings, and photographs.

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San Diego, California. Title Insurance and Trust Company. Historical files.

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b. Secondary and published:

Buckley, Marcie. Crown City's Brightest Gem. Coronado:
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P.E.N. Magazine, June 1971.

Buckley, Marcie. "California's Victorian Landmark."
Architect Magazine, August 1971.

Buckley, Marcie and Woodsman, Roseburg. "California's
Wooden Wonder is Official Historical Landmark."
January 1971.

"Del Coronado is Stately Queen Among Hotels." Cleveland
Plain Dealer, February 2, 1967.

"Everybody was Doing Things." San Diego Union, February
13, 1966.

McClure, Clara. "Hotel Del Coronado-Resort, Historical
Landmark." Santa Monica Evening Outlook, June 12, 1971.

"Old Coronado Hotel Holds Wealth of Historical Lore."
San Diego Union, November 27, 1967.

Ormsby, Burke. "The Lady Who Lives by the Sea."
San Diego: San Diego: San Diego Historical Society,
1966.

Pourade, Richard. The Glory Years.

"San Diego's Del Coronado." Chicago Daily, May 23, 1970.

"San Diego Il Miracolo Del Solo." EPOCA Magazine, 1965.

Prepared by Marcie Buckley
Historian
Historic American Buildings
Survey
1971

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Hotel Del Coronado, designed by James W. and Merritt Reid in 1887, stands as a monument to luxurious resort guesting of the past and present. Its massive bulk and active silhouette have made the hotel a Coronado landmark for three quarters of a century. Today the hotel still lives up to the desires of its promotor, Mr. Babcock, who instructed the architects to "build a house that people will like to come to long after we are gone."
2. Condition of fabric: The building is in excellent condition. Alterations through the years have only slightly detracted from the original design statement. The building is well maintained by the management.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The 250' x 440' building is laid out around a central courtyard (150' x 250'). It is a rectangle (four stories on the southwest elevation, five on all others), with a projection at the southern and eastern corners.
2. Foundations: The foundations are of concrete based on firm bedrock determined by borings. The foundations carry the lowest wooden floor construction.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: The building is constructed of a wooden frame carrying the walls, floors, and roof construction. The exterior walls are of wooden board siding, and at the upper levels, ornamental wooden shingles in either round or square cut patterns. The building is painted white.
4. Structural system, framing: Oregon pine was used for all the structural work. The wall framing is wood stud with diagonal bracing. The principle rooms with large spans were constructed with composite timbers (2" x 11" bolted together). Scissor trusses form the web of structure over the spaces.

In the pavillion tower (Ballroom), the truss lumber is in excellent condition. It is surfaced on four sides, and seems

to be sound with tight knots. The vertical trusses in the tower are constructed of laminated members; in the lower trusses six planks, in the upper trusses four planks. Planks are bolted at about 12" diagonal spacing with 5/8" diameter bolts in their lower trusses and 1/2" diameter bolts in the upper trusses. These are attached at the bottom to the ballroom ceiling and at the top to circular iron plates. At mid-height between the top and bottom anchorage is a cylindrical iron compression ring, 31" diameter, 44" high and 2 1/2" thick. It receives the pressure of twelve laminated truss members from below and twelve laminated truss members from above. Two "Y" shaped bolts anchored from each tapered end of the truss member bolt into the iron cylinder.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: Originally, open verandas encircled most of the courtyard. The vertical posts were of a turned pattern on the ground level and square on the upper levels. Most of these terraces have been subsequently divided to provide individual sitting terraces for the hotel guests. Verandas (open and closed) along the exterior have been enclosed, expanded and otherwise altered to provide more interior space, and yet some of the exterior sitting terraces are maintained. The verandas along the ocean side are enclosed with glass.

The entry porch on the northeast side of the building is now lost behind a series of construction associated with the service facilities. The original main entry sequence on the southeast elevation has been replaced by a large slab canopy with considerably alters the face of the building. Terraces have been added on that side and modern fixtures provided.

Many of the small porches which originally embellished the building at all levels remain. All porches have turned wooden posts and balusters.

6. Chimneys: The many elaborate chimneys which originally graced the silhouette of the massive building have been removed. All guest rooms were serviced with fireplaces, and their chimneys projected through the roof. The great brick chimney situated near the main entry was exposed for the entire height of the building; it has also been removed. All chimneys were of red brick.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The doorways and doors to the building at the ground level have been replaced with modern closures of aluminum and glass. Many of the original doors from the guest rooms to the terraces are still in place (if the terrace has not been altered). In other areas, modern doors are used. The original doors were wooden with four recessed vertical panels (two over two). Newer doors also have recessed panles of the same general character. The original door frames were composed of 4" flat wooden boards with a crown molding at the top.
- b. Windows: Originally, all the windows were double-hung. Many of the original guest room windows on the courtyard side, and some on the exterior, are still in place. They are wooden sash with either two-over-two lights or one-over one. The replacement windows are either fixed panels or jalousie. They are set in wooden frames similar to those of the doors.

The original openings were of tall slender proportions. The tall double-hung windows of the ballroom and the dining rooms have been replaced by large, squat fixed glass panels.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof structure is of wood, covered with composition shingles. It originally was covered with wooden shingles. Types of roof include gable, semi-gable, hip, and semi-flat.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The rafter ends project beyond the wall at the eaves. Their ends are undercut and rounded. A large half-round gutter was cradled in the rafter end.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: There are several dormers throughout the building. They are gable and shed. Some of the dormers provide openings for the guest rooms under the roof, while others, for example those of the ballroom, function more as a decorative element, than to provide light.

The towers activate the silhouette of the building and emphasize certain points. Two examples of this are the tower situated adjacent to the main (south-east) entry door and the one on the northeast side entrance (now the service entrance). The tower placed at the north corner of the building was possibly intended as a focal point for arriving guests from the ferry landing.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: There are five stories excluding the full basement. Each of the five levels has guest rooms, with the main level containing all the public facilities. The building is designed around a large courtyard.
 - a. Basement: Today there is a shopping arcade along the eastern and southern sides of the building. In addition there are meeting rooms, special lounges and dining rooms. The large twelve-sided billard room below the ballroom, has been remodeled into the International Room. The remainder of the basement is filled with service areas. One significant element in the basement is the bakery which is still in operation today.
 - b. First floor: Public facilities are situated at the southeastern end of the plan. The entrance lobby and main stairway with a gilded iron cage elevator are located at the center of that side. The dining room (Crown Room) seats 1,000 people and has an arched ceiling. The breakfast room (now the Coronet Room) is joined to the Crown Room at mid-point. Between the dining rooms and the ballroom there are other public facilities (lounge, smoke shop, toilet rooms, and registration offices).
 - c. Second floor: The lobby extends up into the second floor space with a balcony overlooking the main lobby. The dining rooms and the ballroom spaces continue up to their respective roof forms. The guest rooms are located in the remaining three sides.
 - d. Third floor: The arrangement of rooms is similar to the second floor, however, the details of planning for some rooms are different. Guest rooms are placed over the kitchen wing.
 - e. Fourth floor: At this level the floor plan is U-shaped with an open side on the southwest (ocean) side. In the kitchen wing there are guest rooms under the roof.

- f. Fifth floor: The basic plan is similar to the floor below but further roof encroachments cut down on the useable space. Most of the rooms have dormer openings. At a point midway along the northwest side of the hotel there is an elevated portion which contains three guest rooms. The tower located near the southeastern entrance contains two rooms at this same upper level.
2. Stairways: The principle stairway is located in the lobby and wraps around the open-cage elevator. Both stairway and elevator are continuous from the basement to the penthouse. The stairs are of solid Illinois Oak. There is a stairway adjacent to the ballroom which serves three stories above the lobby, and the basement. There is a stairway in the middle of the south side which serves two stories above the lobby, and the basement. The stairs in the northwest and northeast wings serve four stories above the main floor; in addition, the northwest stairs serve the basement. There are several minor stairs which serve the cupolas and service areas. Early photographs reveal that there were straight runs of stairs on each side of the courtyard, paralleling the walls. These stairs, which served as fire escapes, have been removed.
 3. Flooring: Wooden flooring is used throughout. In all public areas and guest rooms the floors have been covered with carpeting. Service area floors are either wooden or tile; basement floors are concrete (covered with tile in the public areas).
 4. Wall and ceiling finish: In the guest rooms the walls are plastered. In the lobby and dining rooms there is the original sugarpine wood paneling with some new paneling in a similar design. The ballroom is plastered and painted pink and white in an ice cream parlor style.
 5. Doorways and doors: The wooden doors are paneled with flat or molded wood trim. Some trim is fluted, stained and varnished; other is painted white. The wooden recessed paneled doors have either two over two vertical panels or a total of seven panels.
 6. Decorative features and trim: The lobby area and the dining rooms abound in sugarpine paneling and trim. The coffered ceilings are elaborately trimmed with composite moldings. Originally each room had a decorative cherry wood mantel, and a wall safe.

7. Hardware: Where original, the hardware is quite elaborate, consisting of cast brass butt hinges and door knobs. There is a gilded iron open-cage elevator in the lobby area.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating: Fireplaces were originally furnished (many are still there but for decorative purposes only). The architect Reid installed one of the first oil furnaces in the world. Steam heat was used as of 1897; it was supplied from boilers located in the utility buildings (they are connected to the main structure via an underground tunnel).
 - b. Lighting: Gas was provided for lighting but was never used; instead electrical wires were run through the gaslines (in the event electricity failed one could use gas): Thomas A. Edison supervised installation of the electrical lighting.
 - c. Plumbing: Originally, the hotel was composed of bedrooms with common bathrooms. In subsequent years each guest room was enlarged and provided with a private bathroom.

C. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The hotel structure is set upon an irregularly shaped site of about thirty-three acres. The site is a naturally elevated point near the Glorietta Bay and the ocean.

The hotel was originally located near the water's edge. Today there is a broad beach and the building is several hundred yards back from the water.

The building is oriented slightly off the cardinal points, and is usually said to front on the east side and look to the ocean from the south side. In this report, the actual directions have been referred to, so that the building faces southeast and the ocean is on the southwest side. The corners of the block are more closely in line with the cardinal points than are the elevations.

2. Historic landscape design: The building was designed with a large rectangular courtyard garden measuring 150' x 250'. According to the original plans, the garden was planted with

almonds, figs, loquats, limes, olives, bananas, guavas, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and other tropical plants and flowers. It was illuminated by incandescent electric light.

The exterior of the building was also landscaped although changes have been made in order to accommodate automobiles. The grounds surrounding the building have stately trees including many palms and shrubs. Major walks consist of the entrance veranda with steps leading around the ballroom, where it connects with the promenade veranda along the ocean side, which connects with a wide walkway back to the courtyard entrance at the middle of the western side. Along the ocean side is an olympic-sized swimming pool, tennis courts, pitch and put golf course, children's playground, all of which is fronted by a large sandy beach leading to the ocean.

3. Outbuildings: The Hotel Del Coronado boathouse on Glorietta Bay, was constructed in 1887 and reflects the materials and form of the hotel. Today it serves as a restaurant (it was moved 50' closer to the shore in 1968). The adjacent auxilliary buildings with service facilities (boiler equipment, maintenance shops) were also constructed in 1887. In this complex (located southeast of the hotel itself) is a laundry building. These service buildings are of brick and do not resemble the hotel itself.

Prepared by Robert C. Giebner
Project Supervisor
Historic American Buildings
Survey
August 1971

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in cooperation with the San Diego Historical Society, the San Diego Historic Sites Board, the County of San Diego and the American Institute of Architects. The recording project was completed under the direction of James C. Massey. The Hotel Del Coronado was measured and drawn the summer of 1971, by Professor Robert C. Giebner (University of Arizona), project supervisor, with student assistant architect Jashina A. Tarr (University of California at Berkeley), Ronald J. Lake (Ball State University), and Phillip P. Wisley (Ball State University), at

the San Diego California field office. The drawings were edited by William Klein in the HABS office. The historical written data was prepared by Marcie Buckley in 1971; the architectural written data was prepared by Robert C. Giebner in August 1971. The data was edited and expanded in the HABS office by Mary Beth Betts in January 1979. The architects' original drawings and the lithograph of the hotel are in the collection of the Hotel Del Coronado. Photographs were taken in August 1971 by Marvin Rand.

Addendum to:
HOTEL DEL CORONADO
1500 Orange Avenue
Coronado
San Diego County
California

HABS No. CA-1958

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20013-7127

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Addendum to:
HOTEL DEL CORONADO
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Data pages 1 through 14 were previously transmitted to the Library of Congress. This is data page 15.

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAMMETRIC IMAGES

The glass photogrammetric plates listed below are not reproducible except with special permission. However, reference prints and film copy negatives have been made from the plates indicated by an asterisk (*) and are included in the Library of Congress collection of formal HABS/HAER photographs.

- 28 5" x 7" glass plate negatives produced by Perry E. Borchers of the Ohio State University in 1971.

One survey control contact print per plate; survey control information for each pair or triplet.

LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1401L * SE (ENTRANCE) FACADE, RIGHT EAST PORTION
--INCLINED

LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1401LC SE (ENTRANCE) FACADE, RIGHT EAST PORTION
---INCLINED

LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1401R SE (ENTRANCE) FACADE, RIGHT EAST PORTION
--INCLINED

1401L and 1401LC overlap: 90%
1401LC and 1401R overlap: 95%

LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1402L * CENTER OF SE (ENTRANCE) FACADE--LEVEL

LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1402R CENTER OF SE (ENTRANCE) FACADE--LEVEL

1402L and 1402R overlap: 90%

HOTEL DEL CORONADO
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Data (Page 16)

LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1403LC *	CENTER OF SE FACADE--INCLINED, CONVERGING
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1403RC	CENTER OF SE FACADE--INCLINED, CONVERGING
	1403LC and 1403RC overlap: 90%
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1404L *	LEFT (SOUTH) PORTION OF SE FACADE--INCLINED
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1404R *	LEFT (SOUTH) PORTION OF SE FACADE--INCLINED (Broken Plate)
	1404L and 1404R overlap: 85%
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1405L *	RIGHT (SOUTH) PORTION OF SE FACADE FROM BEACH--INCLINED
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1405LC	RIGHT (SOUTH) PORTION OF SE FACADE FROM BEACH--INCLINED
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1405R	RIGHT (SOUTH) PORTION OF SE FACADE FROM BEACH--INCLINED
	1405L and 1405LC overlap: 95%
	1405LC and 1405R overlap: 85%
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1406L *	LEFT (WEST) PORTION OF SE FACADE FROM BEACH--LEVEL
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1406R	LEFT (WEST) PORTION OF SE FACADE FROM BEACH--LEVEL
	1406L and 1406R overlap: 95%
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1407L *	RIGHT (WEST) PORTION OF NW FACADE--LEVEL
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1407R	RIGHT (WEST) PORTION OF NW FACADE--LEVEL
	1407L and 1407R overlap: 95%

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LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1408L *	LEFT (NORTH) PORTION OF NW FACADE--LEVEL
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1408R	LEFT (NORTH) PORTION OF NW FACADE--LEVEL
	1408L and 1408R overlap: 85%
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1409L *	RIGHT (NORTH) PORTION OF NE FACADE--INCLINED
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1409R	RIGHT (NORTH) PORTION OF NE FACADE--INCLINED
	1409L and 1409R overlap:85%
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1410L *	CENTER OF NE FACADE, DISTANT VIEW--INCLINED
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1410R	CENTER OF NE FACADE, DISTANT VIEW--INCLINED
	1410L and 1410R overlap: 90%
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1411L *	CENTER OF NE FACADE, CLOSE VIEW--INCLINED
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1411R	CENTER OF NE FACADE, CLOSE VIEW--INCLINED
	1411L and 1411R overlap: 85%
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1412L *	LEFT (EAST) PORTION OF NE FACADE, EASTWARD PROJECTION--INCLINED
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1412R	LEFT (EAST) PORTION OF NE FACADE, EASTWARD PROJECTION--INCLINED
	1412L and 1412R overlap: 90%
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1413L *	RIGHT (EAST) PORTION OF SE FACADE, EASTWARD PROJECTION--LEVEL
LC-HABS-GS05-B-1971-1413R	RIGHT (EAST) PORTION OF SE FACADE, EASTWARD PROJECTION--LEVEL
	1413L and 1413R overlap: 90%

PROJECT INFORMATION STATEMENT

Photogrammetric images were incorporated into the HABS/HAER collections in the summers of 1985 and 1986. Inventories of the images were compiled and filed as data pages for each structure recorded. Since the glass photogrammetric plates are not reproducible except with special permission, a reference print and film copy negative were made from one plate of each stereopair and from the most informative plates in sequential sets. The reference prints and copy negatives were then incorporated into the formal HABS/HAER photograph collections.

The Photogrammetric Images Project was a cooperative endeavor between the HABS/HAER Division of the National Park Service and the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. The reference prints and film copy negatives of the original plates were made by the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service with funds provided by the Library of Congress Flat Film Preservation Fund. Additional reproductions were made by HABS/HAER. The project was supervised by HABS/HAER Architect John A. Burns, AIA, and completed by HABS Historians Jeanne C. Lawrence (University of London) in 1985 and Caroline R. Alderson (Columbia University) in 1986.